and an appropriate geographical name. It will show at least the following data: principal physical features and geographical names; wirelesss stations; marine lighthouses (height and range at sea level, color and character of the light); national frontiers; prohibited areas; principal air routes; lines of equal magnetic variation; south polar distance; latitude, old and new notation of longitude (see local maps), with an outer margin containing letters and numbers referring to the index of the millionth map; legend of symbols in English or French and in the language of the country publishing the maps; publisher's name and date of publication and of successive editions.

The local maps are to be drawn to a scale of 1:200,000 or, in the case of sparsely inhabited countries, 1:500,000 or 1:1,000,000 as may be appropriate. In addition to the usual notation they will show a new grid reckoning which, with regard to latitude, commences at the South Pole as zero and increases northward by degrees and minutes to 180° at the North Pole and, with regard to longitude, commences with the antimeridian of Greenwich as zero and runs eastward by degrees and minutes to 360°. The local maps are to comprise one degree of latitude and one degree of longitude. The local sheets are to show as far as data are available the following: twenty-minute projection grid; roads divided into two classes according to their relative visibility from the air; railways of all kinds; cities and towns in outline and the plan of the principal public roads crossing them (villages similarly if practicable, otherwise their positions indicated); principal features of the surface water system; woodlands and other areas unsuitable for landing; aerodromes; hangars for airships; plants for balloon inflation; permanent landing places on ground and water; aeronautical ground marks (beacons and fixed navigational lights); marine lighthouses (height, range at sea level, color and character of the light); wireless stations; meteorological stations; overhead electric power lines; remarkable objects; national frontiers; the frontier crossings for customs purposes; prohibited areas; principal air routes; names of important bodies of water; towns and important villages; the topographical relief by shading and figures indicating heights, the most important of which to be surrounded by an oval ring.

As the ordinary topographic mapping is inadequate for aeronautical maps, it is suggested that steps be taken to survey from the air areas along the most important international routes.

Three classes of meteorological information are to be furnished: (1) statistical, to indicate the degree of safety and convenience of routes and aerodromes; (2) current; and (3) forecasts for various periods and for routes. The forms for reports and codes for transmission are given.

GEOGRAPHICAL NEWS

Personal

Professor Albert Perry Brigham of Colgate University gave a course of lectures on America before the Oxford University School of Geography at its summer meeting. The subjects were: The American Domain, Distribution and Racial Character of the Population, Education, and Social and Political Ideas.

Obituary

H. S. H. Albert I, Prince of Monaco. Oceanography suffers a loss by the death in Paris on June 26 of the Prince of Monaco. The Prince leaves a permanent memorial in the form of three well-equipped scientific institutions, the Musée Océanographique in Monaco, the Institut Océanographique in Paris, and there also the Institut de Paléontologie Humaine—the last a testimonial to the benefactor's personal interest in prehistoric archeology as well as in all things oceanographical. The museum collections, especially that of the Cetaceae, testify to the Prince's prowess as hunter and naturalist; the exhibits of apparatus, many devised by him, to his practical knowledge as sailor and mechanical engineer; the splendid series of publications emanating from the Press at Monaco, to the wide range of oceanographic interests that he has fostered. The publications render available the results of the many annual cruises of the Prince's yachts, in the northern Atlantic and Mediterranean, and are planned to serve similarly for the work of the recently founded Commission Internationale pour l'Exploration Scientifique de la Mer Méditerranée, of which the Prince was president.

The phase of the Prince's work that has perhaps attracted the widest attention is that on

the currents of the northern Atlantic: one of his last published contributions to science was a study of the probable drift of mines in these waters based on the course of floats dispersed from the *Hirondelle* in 1885–1888 (see the note in the *Geogr. Rev.*, Vol. 10, 1920, pp. 419–420). His work as a whole has been summarized in the words of the inscription on the Cullum Geographical Medal of the American Geographical Society awarded the Prince in 1921. "By intensive exploration and by research and publications of the highest order he has advanced the science of oceanography and extended man's knowledge of the sea and its resources."

ROLLIN D. SALISBURY. In the death of Professor Salisbury on August 15 at the age of 64 a severe loss is sustained by the departments of geology and geography of the University of Chicago. Professor Salisbury had been associated with the University since 1892. He was dean of the Ogden School of Science since 1894, head of the department of geography from 1903 to 1919, and since then head of the department of geology. Professor Salisbury's main interests have been in physical geography. His original work has been done largely in glacial geology, but he was first and foremost a teacher, and his most valuable contributions are the many textbooks of which he was sole or joint author. These include "Physiography," of which the first edition was published in 1907, the third in 1919; with Thomas C. Chamberlain, "Geology," 2 vols., 1904, 1906; "The Interpretation of Topographic Maps," *U. S. Geol. Survey, Professional Paper No. 60*, 1908, written in collaboration with Wallace W. Atwood, which has proved a valuable adjunct in physiography teaching; with H. H. Barrows and W. S. Tower, "Elements of Geography" (1912). Professor Salisbury was joint editor of the *Journal of Geology*. He was a member of the Association of American Geographers and acted as its president in 1919.

MR. LEVI HOLBROOK, Councilor of the Society, died on July 26, aged 86 years. He became a Fellow of the Society on December 17, 1872, and a Life Fellow on May 14, 1889. He was elected to the Council in January, 1888, and served as the Secretary of the Council from February 1, 1890, to February 15, 1912. For many years he was Chairman of the Lecture Committee and from time to time served on various special committees appointed by the President.